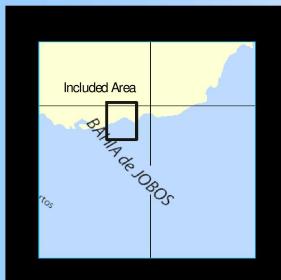
# **BookletChart**

# Puerto Arroyo

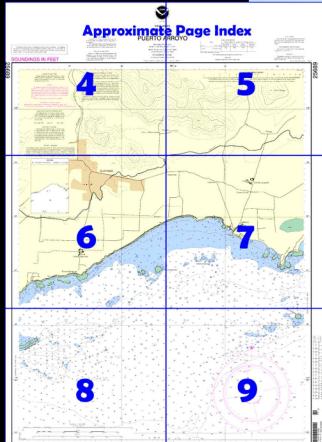
(NOAA Chart 25689)

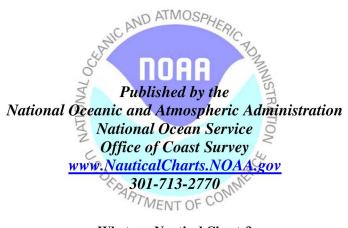


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Convenient size
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☑ United States Coast Pilot excerpts

✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.





#### **What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

#### What is a BookletChart $\stackrel{\text{\tiny TM}}{=}$ ?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <a href="http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

#### **Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 13 excerpts] (470) Puerto Arroyo, 11 miles W of Punta Tuna Light, is an open bay exposed to S winds.

(471) **Punta Punta Figuras** is a projecting point on the E side of Puerto Arroyo. **Cerro Range**, 3 miles N of Punta Figuras, is a distinct sharp conical hill. The stacks of several sugar centrals are also prominent. (472) The principal entrance channel is from SW. Several shoals with depths of 24 to 30 feet are in this approach, and the bottom is

irregular. There is a small- boat passage from E between Punta Figuras and Arrecife Guayama; the passage should be used only with local knowledge. Depths of 24 to 30 feet can be taken to the anchorage area, thence about 5 feet to the private pier at **Arroyo.** The E passage has depths of 13 to 30 feet to the anchorage.

(473) The best anchorage is in 23 to 30 feet a mile WSW of Punta Figuras. The prevailing SE wind is always felt in the anchorage, although the force is somewhat broken by the outlying reef. Some small fishing vessels anchor near Arroyo according to draft. Bahia de Jobos, 10 miles W, is the nearest hurricane anchorage.

(474) **Arrecife Guayama**, 1 to 1.5 miles off Punta Figuras, is nearly 3 miles long and is dangerous to approach. Its E part is awash, and the sea usually breaks on it; the middle part has little water on it with patches awash on which the sea breaks. The SW end of the reef is marked by a lighted buoy. **Arrecife Corona**, 1.4 miles W of Punta Figuras, has a least depth of 5½ feet.

(475) **Arrecife Algarrobo**, 2.3 miles W of Punta Figuras, has 1 foot or less over it. Several shoals with depths of 6 to 18 feet extend up to 2 miles offshore S of **Punta Barrancas**, a point on the W side of Puerto Arroyo 3.8 miles W of Punta Figuras.

(476) Berths, gasoline by truck, water, some marine supplies, and engine repairs are available at Arroyo.

(477) Local harbor regulations for Puerto Arroyo are enforced by a Commonwealth Captain of the Port.

### **Table of Selected Chart Notes**

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

#### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

#### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

#### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

See National Imagery and Mapping Agency List of Lights and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via
1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S.
Coast Guard facility if telephone communication
is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### HORIZONTAL DATUM

HOHIZON IAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the Puerto Rico Datum must be corrected an average of 7.119' southward and 1.406" eastward to agree with this chart.

#### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information

#### NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broad-casts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

San Juan, P.R. WXJ-69

#### HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

Notice

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,
Th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office
of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville,
Elocide.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

#### SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot.</u>

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

#### COLREGS, 80,738a (see note A)



WEST INDIES

**PUERTO RICO** 

## **PUERTO ARR**

Mercator Projection Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 17°57

North American Datum of 198 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to ravigation.

See National Imagery and Mapping Agency List of Lights and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

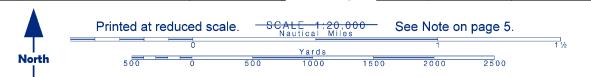
POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardcus substances to the National Response Center via
1-800-424-8902 (full free), or to the nearest U.S.
Ceast Guard faulity if-elephone communication
is impossible (33 CFR 153).

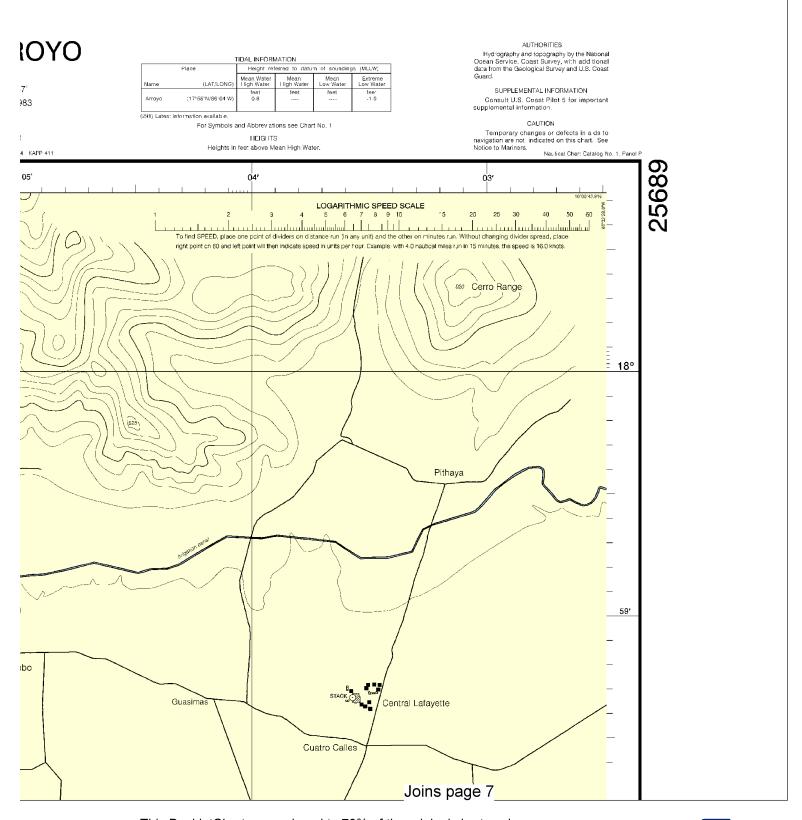
SOUNDINGS IN FEET Formerly C&CS 925, 1st Ed., June 1929 C-1929-314 66° 0! 07' 06' HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS RADAR REFLECTORS Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on those aids has been in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel deaths and shoreline may not reflect ectual conditions to lowing these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been demaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted poelitions, demaged, sunk, excinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should-not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrenks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved. in unknown locations. omitted from this chart. Note A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Marinors. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the Obstruct Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida. Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and Refer to charted regulation section numbers hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard COLREGS, 80.738a (see note A) International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Lin 18° NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS NOWA VIET-M WEATHER BROWDUASTS

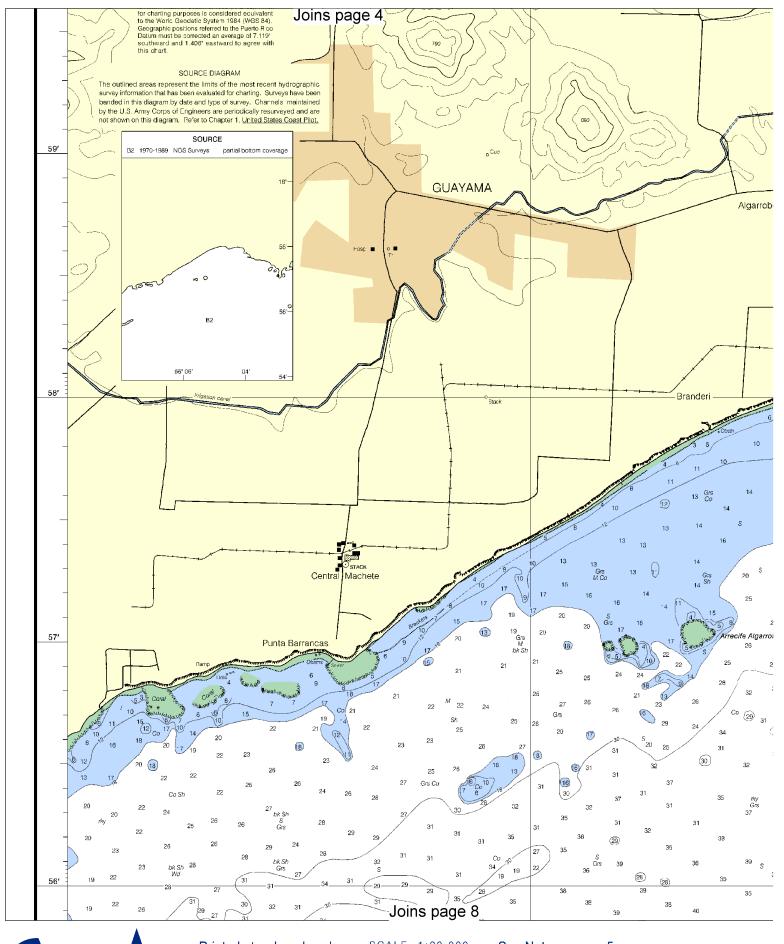
The Nat Onal Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site. San Juan, P.R. WXJ-69 162.40 MHz HORIZONTAL DATUM The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which Corazón is Norn-American Datum of 1993 (NAD et), which for charling purposes is considered ecuivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the Puerto R co Datum must be corrected an average of 7.119' southward and 1.408' eastward to agree with this chart. SOURCE DIAGRAM The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot. SOURCE B2 1970-1989 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage **GUAYAMA** Algarrob Hosp ■ 90% 0 56 B2 Joins page 6

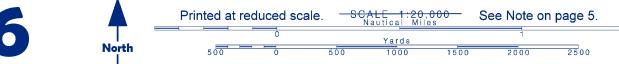




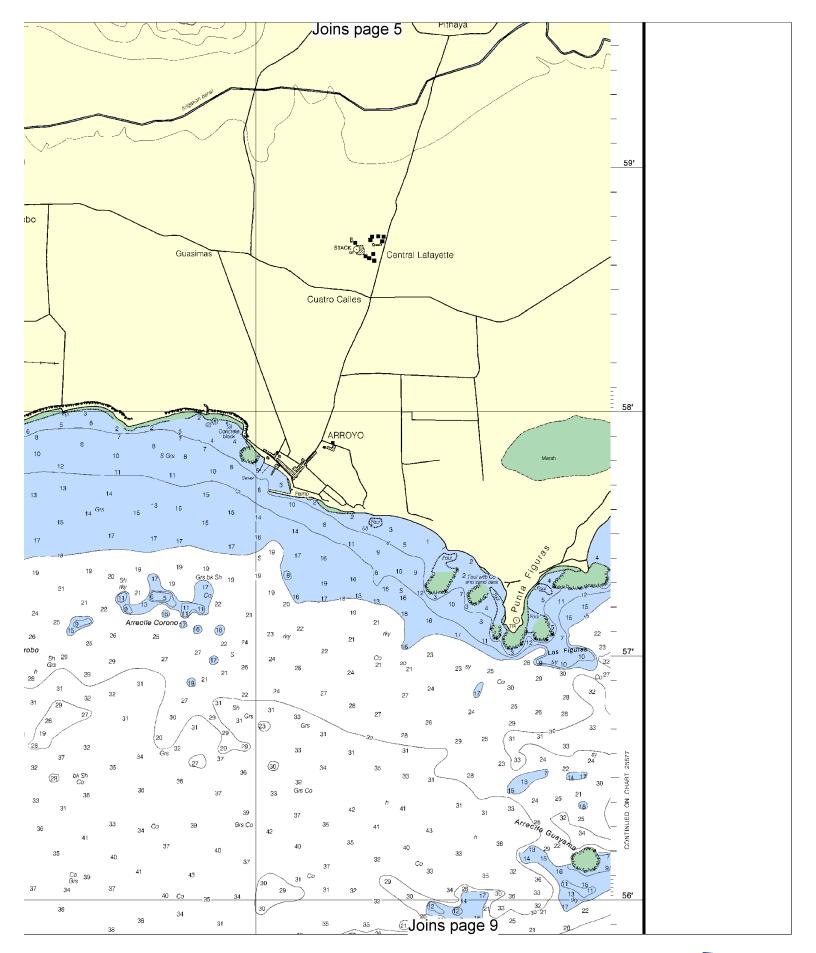


This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:28571. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

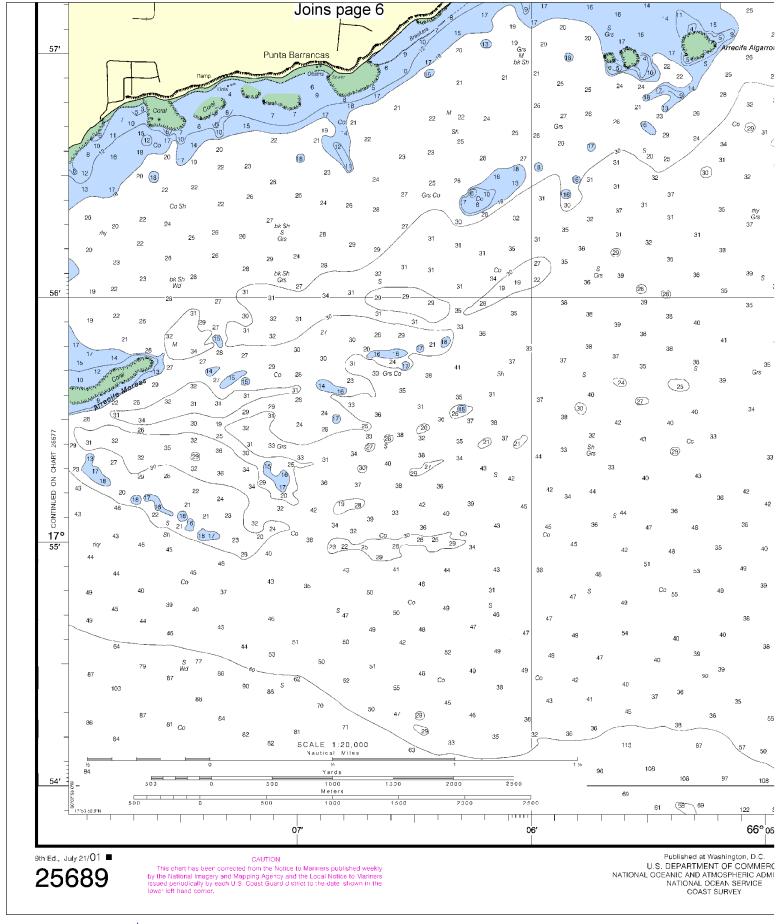




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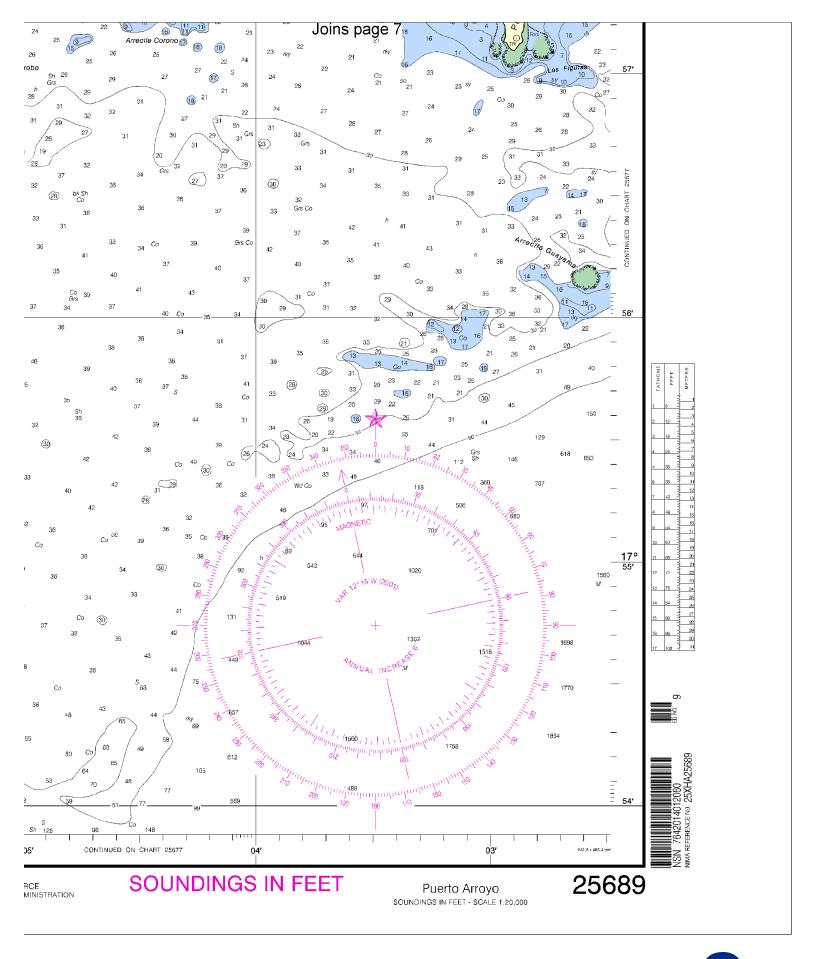


This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010, NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010, Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .









## **EMERGENCY INFORMATION**

#### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

#### Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

#### **Distress Call Procedures**

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

#### HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!!

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Puerto Rico – (787) 289-2041

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at <a href="https://www.oceanGrafix.com">www.oceanGrafix.com</a>.

#### Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) –

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

#### Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>™</sup>) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts">www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts</a>.

Official PocketCharts<sup>TM</sup> – PocketCharts<sup>TM</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at <a href="https://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <a href="http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm">http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm</a>.

Internet Sites: <a href="https://www.Noa.gov">www.Noa.gov</a>, <a href="